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Conſtantinople, Dec. 26. *N. S.*

THE Turkiſh and Muſcovite Commiſſioners for ſettling the Limits between the Dominions of the Czar of Muſcovy and the Grand Signior have agreed upon thoſe between the Rivers Bog and Boriſthenes, which was eſteemed the moſt difficult part of their Negociation, the Limits which remain to be marked out from the Boriſthenes to the Palus Mœotis being leſs ſubject to Diſputes. The Territories of the Muſcovites, as this Affair is now adjuſted, extend themſelves along the Bugg to that Place where thoſe of Poland begin on the oppoſite Bank; and the Turks have only reſerved to themſelves a Tract of Land along the Coaſt of the Black Sea, for their Communication by Land with Crim Tartary. This being the Moon of Ramezan, during which it is the Cuſtom of the Turks to faſt by day, and feaſt by night, there happened, thro' the Negligence of the Leventz, or Seamen, a Fire in one of the Wood-Yards of our Arſenal, which, beſides the Timber there, burnt two Gallies that lay upon the Stocks, and damaged one or two of the great Ships that were cloſe to the Shore. If the Wind, which blew directly upon the Ships, had been ſtronger, a good part of the Fleet might have been deſtroyed. The Grand Signior, as is cuſtomary upon ſuch Occaſions, went thither in Perſon, and underſtanding in what Danger his Fleet had been, he called for Abdulman, the Captain Baſſaw, or Admiral of his Fleet, a French Renegade, and ask'd him how this Accident had happened: The Captain Baſſaw was in ſo much Confuſion, that he was not able to anſwer a Word; whereupon the Sultan comamnded him to be ſtrangled, which was done immediately, and his Body lay expoſed upon the Place all yeſterday. It is uſual for this Government to make thoſe ſuffer for all Misfortunes who are in the higheſt Truſt; but this further Reaſon is given for the Captain Baſſaw's Diſgrace, that the Grand Signior had been lately informed, that he being in a neceſſitous Condition, uſed ſeveral indirect Means to enrich himſelf; and among others would detain the Pay of the Leventz from them, which, beſides the Injuſtice of it, might have occaſioned a Mutiny among them, and proved of ill Conſequence to his Service.

Milan, Febr. 20. The Forces on both ſides continue in their former Poſts, in the Breſcian, the Veroneſe, and the Poleſine. The Duke of Savoy's Troops which were at Nice, when the French took that Place, are to remain in Gariſon at Coni, and they are to be commanded by the Count de Santenaz, who was Governor of Montmeillan. His Royal Highneſs has given Directions for repairing and augmenting the Fortifications of Coni, and ſtrengthening them with new Works. Preparations are making here for the fitting out of a Train of Artillery; and they are buying Horſes to remount the Cavalry of this State.

Venice, Febr. 20. The French continue to fortify the Banks of the Oglio: They have lately reinforced their Troops in the Poleſine, as the Germans have done theirs in the Veroneſe, where they have ſecured themſelves of a Place called St. Bonifacio, having poſted a Guard of 200 Men there. A conſiderable Sum of Money was brought laſt week to Salo for the Uſe of the German Forces; and the Bagage of General Raventlau, Baron Martini, and ſome other Officers of Note, who are coming from Germany, is alſo arrived there.

Warſaw, Febr. 19. The King of Poland marched from hence with his Troops yeſterday towards Lowitz, where it is ſaid his Majeſty will reſt 4 or 5 days, and afterwards advance further into the Greater Poland. Our laſt Letters from Lithuania ſay, That the King of Sweden's Army was ſtill in its former Camp, eight Leagues beyond Grodno.

Vienna, February 20. On the 16th Inſtant a conſiderable number of Recruits were ſent from hence to Newſtad, to compleat the Imperial Regiments which are now under the Command of General Palfy. Yeſterday two Companies of Foot marched thither; and three Regiments are lately arrived in our Neighbourhood from Bavaria, that are alſo to join him; after which he will advance towards Oedenbourg and Eyſenſtad, to attack the Malecontents who block up thoſe two Places. They write from Tranſilvania, That the Imperial Troops were ſtill before the Caſtle of Deva, and had reduced it to great Streights. General Kriechbaum arrived here two days ago from Munich, having left all very quiet in thoſe Parts; and the neceſſary Meaſures are taken for preſerving the publick Tranquility there.

Ratisbon, Febr. 25. Count Lewenſtein, Governor of Bavaria for the Emperor, is on his Departure from Munich towards Donawert, to receive the Homage of that Town in the Name of his Imperial Majeſty, and intends to proceed from thence to Vienna. The Troops of Wirtemberg, which have been in Quarters of Refreſhment in Bavaria, are returning home, ſome by the way of Rain and Donawert, and the reſt by that of Riedberg and Augsbourg. They write from Tirol, That Prince Charles of Newbourg, whom the Emperor has lately made Governor of that Country, arrived the 18th Inſtant at Inſpruck, to take Poſſeſſion of that Government. The Regiment of Wolfembuttle, conſiſting of all choſen Men, and very well cloathed, had lately paſſed thro' Inſpruck in its March to Italy, whither ſeveral Regiments more of the Imperial and Confederate Forces will follow in a very ſhort time.

Francfort, Febr. 28. The Diet of the Circle of the Upper Rhine, which is aſſembled here, has come to ſeveral Reſolutions in relation to the Forces they are to have on foot for the next Summer's Service, which are to be more numerous than their uſual Quota, and they deſign to bring them very early into the Field. The States of the Circle of Swabia are likewiſe to meet ſhortly at Memmingen, to conſult upon ſeveral Matters relating to their Troops. Field-Marſhal Count Gronsfeld arrived here the 26th Inſtant. Monſieur Geldermalſen, Envoy from the States General, ſet out from hence yeſterday for the Court of the Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel. They write from Landau, That our Generals having received Advice the 24th, that the Enemy were in motion, they immediately gave Orders for reinforcing the Poſts of Ingweiler and Pfaffenhoven, and drew up a conſiderable Body of Troops, which marched towards Haguenau: But it appearing the Enemy had no other Deſign than the poſting of ſome Troops between Strasbourg and Elſas-Sabern, for the Security of a Convoy of Proviſions they were bringing to the former of theſe Places, and that the intercepting of it was impracticable, our Forces were ſent back to their Quarters. A Perſon was lately ſeized going from Fort Louis to Strasbourg, and a very preſſing Letter was found about him from the Commander of that Fort to the Governor of Strasbourg, ſetting forth the great Streights the Gariſon is reduced to, being in want almoſt of all Neceſſaries, and praying that a ſufficient Body of Troops might be ſent to his Relief. Prince Lewis is expected from Ratſtad in a day or two at Landau, to give the neceſſary Directions for the diſpoſing of our Troops in the beſt manner to prevent the